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Sappho's was the sweetest voice among a nest of singers; the names of Korinna, Telesilla, Erinna, and others testify to the part taken by women in lyric song.

Chapter III. Mitylene. Here we have the author's impression of a visit to the beautiful capital of ancient Lesbos, in its essential features unchanged in the past twenty-five hundred years, though the harbor has suffered considerable transformation. In the distance can be seen the Arginusae Isles, where, in 406 B. C., the Athenian fleet won a famous victory, to be turned into shame by the unjust condemnation of the victorious generals. Eight views are given of modern and ancient scenes in Mitylene, the place where Sappho spent her life and the only spot where she still seems to be a distinct personality. The birth-place of the poetess was at Erisos, some miles distant. A charming account of a pilgrimage thither, with stops at Pyrrha, the home of Lesches of the Little Iliad, where Alcaeus wrote a patriotic song, and where was born Terpander, the father of Greek music, may be read in J. Irving Manatt's *Aegean Days*.

Chapter IV. The Life of Sappho. The few facts concerning the life of the poetess are supplemented by details from the new Sapphic fragments. The explanation of the possible origin of the persistent tradition that Sappho met her death by the 'Leucadian Leap' is of interest. There is given a view, taken from an old engraving, of the Leucadian Promontory, rising to a height of some two thousand feet on the island of Leucas.

Chapter V. The 'House of the Poets'. Whether Sappho received a charter and public authority to establish her 'House of the Muses' is uncertain. To teach the art of poetry, even to the most gifted pupils, would be a hard task. Probably Sappho gave instruction in the arts of meter, music, and rhythm. Her love for, and intense interest in, her girl pupils are reflected in many stray lines. A high standard of perfection was attained in her instruction. When we consider the wide variety of poetic forms in which Sappho excelled and her great reputation as an artist in antiquity, we feel how great has been the loss of her poetry.

Chapter VI. The Works of Sappho. In addition to her school of poetry and music, Sappho was a professional writer of wedding-songs, and to this type of poetry many of the extant fragments belong. Her unique position among Greek poets, and the power, intensity, and frankness with which she gave expression to the emotion of love made her an object of attack by Greek Comedy and by Roman writers, and foolish calumnies against her moral character have been reiterated by modern writers. Quite recently Wilamowitz, in his *Sappho und Simonides*, has taken up the sword in her defense and has shown the falseness of the attacks on her good name. There is nothing in her works, including the newly discovered fragments, to discredit the purity of her life.

Chapter VII. Sappho in Literature. The treatment of this topic is rather slight, though perhaps in keeping with the scope of the book. At the close of the chapter we have Byron's fine imitation of the 'Evening Fragment', and paraphrases, by Swinburne and Frederick Tennyson, of parts of the 'Hymn to Aphrodite'.

Although we are fortunate to have that unexcelled gem of a book, *Sappho*, by Henry Thornton Wharton, which in perfection of format, typography, taste, erudition, and bibliography is almost worthy of the Greek poetess, there still is room for a work giving a complete critical treatment of Sappho's influence on ancient and modern literature down to our own time.

Chapter VIII. The Fragments. This final chapter gives a prose translation of all the fragments included in the Hiller-Crusius edition of Bergk's *Anthologia Lyrica* (1907), under appropriate captions, and also of the new fragments, based on Edmond's text. These translations are faithful, and read easily. Without any reflection on their merit, which evince scholarship and taste, we may say that, as a whole, they seem to show that no prose rendering of Sappho can possibly give the effect of the music, simplicity, and beauty of the original.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

HENRY S. SCRIBNER

CLASSICAL ARTICLES IN NON-CLASSICAL PERIODICALS III

School Review—Oct., Foreign Language Teaching in the High Schools of Iowa, Carl G. F. Franzen ["Latin is taught in more schools, whether singly or in combination, than any other foreign language. The number of students enrolled in Latin courses is almost four times the number studying other foreign languages". See *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 15.10].

Scientific Monthly—April, An Italian Book on Empedocles, J. Wright [a review of *I Poeti Filosofi Della Grecia*. Vol. 2, Empedocle, E. Bignone].

Scribner's Magazine—May, 1920, The Debt of Modern Art to Ancient Greece, Will H. Low.—April, A Greek Song, C. Scollard [a poem].

South Atlantic Quarterly—Oct., Why Did Plato Use Myths?, George P. Wilson; Three Chaucer Studies, Allen R. Benham [Part II is entitled Chaucer and Ovid].

Spectator—March 12, The Oresteia at Cambridge, R.

Weekly Review—March 2, In an article entitled Yale's New President, we read, "It is said that President Lowell of Harvard has recently made an earnest plea for the revival of the classics, in the belief that the neglect of the classics is threatening the overthrow of our civilization. Whether Dr. Angell concurs in that belief we cannot say. For our own part we are convinced that he would do Yale and the cause of sound education a rare service, if, in entering upon his new duties, he would add his voice to President Lowell's".—March 9, Edipo Re, Charles Henry Meltzer [under the caption Music, a criticism of the production, at the Manhattan Opera House, New York City, of the posthumous work of Leoncavallo, which condenses the *Oedipus Tyrannus* into one long act. "The result is an

appalling, gripping drama which demands great music. Unhappily that music was beyond the Italian master's gifts of expression".—March 23, Erring With Aristarchus, Katharine Fullerton Gerould [this essay, taking the familiar quotation as a text, deals with very modern politics. It is a very good illustration of the fact that The Weekly Review contains much more matter of interest to classicists than can be readily indicated in these columns].—April 6, An Economic History of Rome, Tenney Frank [described, in The Run of The Shelves, as a most useful supplement to the usual histories of Rome].

Yale Review—April, An Essay in the Theory of Poetry, Gilbert Murray [discusses Aristotle's 'modes of imitation', and Arnold's "criticism of life". "Poetry is *poesis* plus *mimesis*, a making or manufacturing based upon imitation"].

Youth's Companion—March 3, In Nature and Sciences Ancient Ostia [a brief paragraph, with one illustration].—March 10, David Ives, Arthur Stanwood Pier [in this installment of a serial, the author records a conversation between a poor boy, destined for the medical profession, and his Latin teacher, about Latin. The author recounts his hero's achievements in Latin, as well as his exploits on the running track].

BARNARD COLLEGE

GRACE H. GOODALE
CHARLES KNAPP

THE CLASSICAL READING LEAGUE OF NEW YORK STATE

The Classical Reading League, formed under the auspices of the Classical Association of New York State—now the Classical Section of the New York State Teachers' Association—has already completed four years of activity. Six Colleges and Universities, Union, Rochester, The College of the City of New York, Hobart, Hamilton, and Syracuse, agreed to take charge in turn, and the four first mentioned have successively managed the League. This year Hamilton assumes the task.

The Committee which now takes up the work shares the conviction which led to the organization of the Classical Reading League, that we whose privilege it is to teach the literature of ancient Greece and Rome have at hand one unfailing source of power. We may, if we will, devote at least some part of our time to broadening our own acquaintance with these great authors. If we read some new Latin or Greek every year, we freshen our own work and add to our own proficiency in the languages. Much criticism of the Classics, from friends as well as foes, is to the effect that teachers do not properly relate that civilization to our own. The surest way to gain the necessary familiarity with the Greeks and the Romans for this purpose is to read much of their writings.

Courses have been planned, for 1921-1922, in Caesar, Cicero, Petronius, Apuleius, Vergil, Lucretius, and Comedy, on the Latin side; on the Greek side, in Thucydides, Plato, Oratory, Lucian, the Septuagint, Homer, Drama, and Theocritus. Some, however, will prefer to choose for themselves outside of the proposed courses, and the Committee believes that this independence is to be encouraged. It is not so much the amount that counts as the regular reading of something new. A copy of the circular containing the list of courses, with editions and prices of the texts, will be sent to any one who is interested, upon application to the undersigned at 25 Marvin Street, Clinton, N. Y. No expense is involved beyond the purchase of a text. Applicants may enroll at

any time. Reports of finished work are due before October 1, 1922.

HAMILTON COLLEGE

DONALD BLYTHE DURHAM

FELLOWSHIPS IN THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS

Three Fellowships in the American School of Classical Studies at Athens will be offered for 1922-1923.

One Fellowship is in Architecture, with a stipend of \$1,500. Information about the requirements may be obtained by addressing Professor Edward Capps, Princeton, N. J. Two Fellowships are in Greek Archaeology, each of \$1,000. These will be awarded partly on the basis of a competitive examination, which will be given March 20-22, 1922. Each candidate must take the examination in Modern Greek and in any three of the following six subjects: (1) General Greek Archaeology, (2) Greek Architecture, (3) Greek Epigraphy, (4) Pausanias, Book I, and the Topography and Monuments of Ancient Athens, (5) Greek Sculpture, and (6) Greek Vases. Application for admission to the examination must be made not later than February 1, 1922, to the Chairman of the Committee on Fellowships, Professor Samuel E. Bassett, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

LA RUE VAN HOOK

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES THIRD FALL MEETING

The Third Fall Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States was held at Swarthmore College, on Saturday, November 26. Unfortunately, the program arranged in July last, and announced not only in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 15.16 (October 10), but also in a circular issued to all members, on November 13, could not be carried out. That program was to center in a report by Dr. Mason D. Gray, of the East High School, Rochester, New York, one of the Special Investigators of the American Classical League, on certain phases of the Investigation, phases of great importance. The first intimation that the program might have to be cancelled came in a letter from Dr. Gray's Secretary, dated November 9 and received November 10, to the effect that Dr. Gray was to be in Chicago on the day of the meeting, in attendance on a session of the Special Investigators and some of the Regional Chairmen. This letter was called forth by a reminder of the engagement, sent to Dr. Gray under date of November 6. On November 13, since no word had been received from Dr. Gray himself, the circular announcing the program was issued. The circular was late, because of efforts made to induce Dr. Frank P. Graves, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, and, when it was found that he could not be present a member of his Staff, agreed to be present at Swarthmore College to discuss Dr. Gray's paper. On November 18—only eight days before the meeting—a telegram was received from Dr. Gray, saying he would be in Chicago on the day of the meeting. Knowing the strong prejudice entertained—and rightly—against the reading of papers *in absentia*, it seemed undesirable to have a paper by Dr. Gray read in his absence by any one else; discussion of such a paper, if read in his absence, would hardly be either fair or profitable. No one else—save Professor Carr, the other Special Investigator—had the information needed for the presentation of the specific matters Dr. Gray had been invited to discuss. There was nothing to do, therefore, save to cancel the announced program. It was too late to ask any one else to step into the